Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1826. [NO. 75.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell, vs. John Clay, and Nathan Philips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, C. M. E.

6t74 pr. adv. $2 50.

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*

59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS.

(Authorised by Acts of Congress and the Legislature of North-Carolina.)

For the benefit of Oxford Academy and Washington Canal.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

To be drawn on the 15th of March, 1826, *at the City of Raleigh.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	-	15,000	-	15,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,276	-	5,276
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
18	-	1,000	-	18,000
36	-	500	-	18,000
186	-	50	-	9,300
372	-	25	-	9,300
1,302	-	12	-	15,624
13,950	-	6	-	83,700
15,870	Prizes.			$214,200
26,970	Blanks.			
42,840	Tickets.			

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $6 | *Quarter* $1,50
Half do. 3 | *Eighth* 75

Packages of 12 Tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $25 50 nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, $75 | Quarter do. $18
Half do. 36 | Eighth do. 9

If preferred, CERTIFICATES of Packages will be furnished at the following rates:

Whole Package $46,50—Shares in proportion.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets or Shares can be had at the above rates at the Managers' Office, Raleigh, or their Agent, at the

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE.

John Graham's Estate.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment Also, those who have demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. E. McREE, }

Feb. 27, 1826. 3t75

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at the dwelling-house of Gen. George Graham, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Graham, deceased,—three negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscribers.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. E. McREE, }

Feb. 27, 1826. 3t75

The well bred Horse

Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's,—at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY.

PEDIGREE.

The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist. 3t75p

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Education in Russia.—There are six universities in the Russian empire. The cities in which they are established, are Moscow, Petersburgh, Casan, Dorpat, Cherkof, and Wilna. The natives of Russia are not allowed to go and study in a foreign country, until having attended for at least three years one of the Russian universities. Nevertheless, the chairs are few in number, several subjects are entirely interdicted, and the vigilance of the censorship cramps the professors in treating those which are allowed. The student are under all kinds of restraint, especially at Dorpat and Wilna; where indeed disorders have occasionally taken place which required the interference of authority. The young Russians are not admitted into the military service until they have undergone an examination at one of these universities. That of Dorpat is principally attended by youth from the three Baltic provinces; and German is there the prevailing language.

Bolivar.—He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.—*Proctor's Narrative.*

FORTUNE.—Fortune has been considered the guardian divinity of fools; and on this score she has been accused of blindness: but it should rather be adduced as proof of her sagacity, when she helps those *who certainly cannot help themselves.*

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

For Sale,

A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE and HARNESS, low for cash.

J. C. COIT.

Cheraw, Feb. 21. 4t76

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Agricultural.

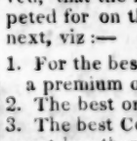
AT a meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, at Lincolnton Tuesday evening, the 27th January, 1826, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:—

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of $5
2. The best one horse Plough, 3
3. The best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of 5
4. The best bull or heifer Calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
5. The best piece of plain Domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards, 2
6. The best piece of twil'd, mixed as above, same quantity, 2
7. The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, 2
   For the best cotton Coverlet, 2
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards, 2
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, 2
10. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards nor one wide, 2
11. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland, 5
12. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land, 5
13. The greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, 5
14. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, 3
15. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5
16. The best Straw Cutter, 4
17. The best constructed Cotton Harrow, 2
18. The best Plough for opening water furrows or furrows to deposit manure, 5
19. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5
20. The best ewe and ram Lamb, 5
21. The best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each 3
22. The best Stones to whet Carpenters' or Curriers' tools, each 3

By order of the Society,

3t75 VARDRY McBEE, Sec'ry.

Stray.



I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

DESULTORY.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED,

If in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But,

Don't be discouraged, if occasionlly you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers.—It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; sometimes those who have long stood before the world are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most of the people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously. It would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters; as well as borrowed clothes. Examine them closely, before you allow them great opportunity to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious, be frugal, be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all that come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be happy.

We have been requested to notice the proposals of James Thacher, M. D. author of the American Dispensatory, and other Medical works, to commence a book to be called "American Medical Biography," and to embrace a history of medical science in this country, from its first settlement to the present time. He requests assistance from those competent to give it, and appeals to the public in general, and more particularly to the profession, to acknowledge the importance of the work he proposes, and to assist him in it. Communications are to be addressed to him at Plymouth, Massachusetts. [*Conn. Mirror.*

Honor to the Brave.—The Chamber of the House of Delegates of Virginia on Tuesday was the theatre of an interesting ceremony—the presentation of a Sword to Captain WARRINGTON of the U. States' Navy, voted by the Legislature of his native state, in testimony of their sense of his gallantry in the battle between the Peacock and Epervier during the late war. The address of Governor TYLER was, as the occasion demanded, eloquent but not extravagant—nor was the reply of Capt Warrington less appropriate.

Pet. Intelligencer, 17th inst.

A northern editor properly remarks, that the situation of Mr. Jefferson, like that of Mr. Monroe, shews that an individual may receive, in high public stations, a large amount of public money, and yet be impoverished by the expense necessarily incident or consequent to those stations, or by that neglect of his private affairs which is equally unavoidable.

Surgical Operation.—Dr. Hull, of Genesee, N. Y. has made an important and delicate surgical operation upon the body of a young gentleman of that village named Stuart. An orifice was made under the arm between two of the upper ribs, into the cavity of the body, above the diaphragm, into the region of the lungs. The lungs were found extensively maturated—the discharge has been more than two quarts. There is some prospect of his recovery, as he at present is considerably better.

RICHMOND, FEB. 28.—It becomes our duty to notice a horrible catastrophe, which took place in this City yesterday. We should touch it as briefly as we can; for the case is now in the hands of Justice.—James M'Naught, Gunsmith of this city, (and an admirable one he was,) has been committed to jail on the charge of shooting Danl. Denoon, his foreman. It is said, that they dined together yesterday, in the upper room of M'Naught's house; the apprentices in the shop then dined; and M'N. who had retired alone into another room, contiguous to the dining room, sent for Daniel Denoon (his foreman,) and as soon as he had entered the room, it is said that M'N. shot him in the abdomen with a pistol; and it is also said that M'N. discharged another pistol, which grazed his own cheek, and drew blood. When the persons, alarmed by the discharge of the pistols, entered the room, they were both found lying on the floor; the unfortunate Denoon mortally wounded, and M'Naught not seriously hurt. Denoon lingered for several hours, and died, last evening, about 4 o'clock: before his dissolution, he was in the most excruciating agony, but gave, as it is said, a statement like the above. We understand, that M'Naught describes it to have been a duel between them, in which he was wounded and D. fell. Young Denoon was raised as an apprentice by M'Naught: he was an accomplished workman, and was about to set up in business for himself. Different motives are assigned for the act; this among others, that M'N. was averse to have so skilful a competitor in the same line of business with himself. The impulse is as extraordinary, as the act attributed to M'N. is deplorable. We state all these rumours with the greatest reserve. A court of Justice is the best place for sifting the circumstances. M'N. is entitled to a fair examination and a fair trial. We wish him to have it.

We most deeply regret the death of Daniel Denoon, a very proising young man, the hope and the stay of a disconsolate mother.

A Coroner's inquest has been held over the body of the deceased; the jury was unanimouly of opinon that his death was caused by the firing of a gun or pistol, loaded with bullets or buck shot by the hands of James M'Naught.—*Compiler.*

[M'Naught subsequently wound up the horrible tragedy, by taking his own life in prison.]

Influenza.—The Boston Medical Intelligencer says that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with the Influenza. This disease assumed a more malignant character, and, in some instances, has led to lung fevers and pleurisies; but at present it frequently teminates in distressing affections of the throat.

Broomcorn is raised in Morris county, N. J. in large quantities, and 500,000 corn brooms are annually made, which, when sold at $5 per hundred, yield a clear profit on the labour bestowed, on $25 per acre, to those who are thus employed. Forty bushels of seed, is the average produce of an acre, which equals oats in value, as an article for horses.

Belvidere Apollo.

The Patron, the Printer, and the Post-Master.

The following letter from a neighbouring post-master to the printer of this paper was sometime since received, but its appearance until now has been delayed for want of room. Our motive in publishing it is to show, not only to what trouble, but also expense the "poor printer" is often put to by the carlessness and injustice of some who calls themselves *patrons*, not because they *pay* for the paper, but merely from our list being *honored* with their names.—*Cahawba Press.*

There is in our town, a man;
And much he thinks of Presses:
He likes to read just all he can,
But never his debts redresses.

He for your paper does subscribe,
And often calls on me;
Yet never brings the little tribe
Of cents, to pay the fee.

Thus speaks the law in such a case,
That you must pay the mite,
Or stop his paper—which you please—
And, then, all will go right.

EDMUND WALLER.

KING CHARLES the II. after the restoration, told Waller, that he had made better verses and said finer things of the usurper Cromwell than of himself: "That may very well be," said Waller, "for poets generally succeed better in *fiction* than in *telling truth.*"

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

In the Senate, Mr. Randolph submitted a motion calling upon the Executive for such information as he may possess respecting the intentions of the Congress at Panama, touching the question of negro slavery. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, during the term for which he was elected. A bill for the relief of John A. Webster; a bill for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cretien, deceased; and a bill making appropriation for the Library, were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. A great part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, who had a right to the floor, the discussion on the amendment to the constitution was not resumed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. The House was principally occupied on the bill to erect a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and to reform the criminal code of the District. Among the resolutions laid on the table, are the following: on motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, calling for information on the subject of certain African captives, taken in the harbor of Pensacola, and also empowering the committee on the Slave-Trade to send for persons and papers: on motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to elect the Speaker of the House *viva voce:* on motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling for information relative to the Cumberland Road: and, on motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, asking for information relative to the head branches of the little Miami and Scioto rivers. On motion of Mr. Worthington, of Maryland, the claims of that State, for military services, were referred to the committee on Claims: on motion of Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, the subject of the comparative rate of gold and silver coinage was referred to the committee on Ways and Means: the committee on Commerce was instructed, on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, to consider the expediency of erecting certain Light-houses in that Territory: and, on motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the subject of granting school-lands, in that State, was referred to the committee on Public Lands. Some interesting messages and communications were received; which will be found in our report of proceedings.

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MARCH 6.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The House of Representatives was engaged, chiefly, in disposing of private bills. The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, was postponed, to give time for some information to come from the Department, which is expected in a few days. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table, proposing a reference of all the various amendments of the Constitution, now before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to a select committee.

—

MARCH 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, the following bills were reported by committees: a bill to improve the navigation of the port and harbor of Mobile; a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C. for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a bill concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, Illinois. The general appropriation bill, for the support of government, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, concluded his remarks on the proposition to amend the Constitution, and was succeeded by Mr Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who spoke for about three quarters of an hour, in opposition to the amendment, *in toto.* Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cocke, to inquire into the amount of pay to officers of brevet and lineal rank in the army; by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, directing an inquiry whether marines may not be substituted, in part, or altogether, for able seamen, as artillerists in the navy, with advantage to the service; by Mr. Peter, of Maryland, on the subject of a survey of a road from the city of Washington to Buffalo, in the state of New-York; by Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, as to an extension of the time for which military bounty lands shall be exempted from taxation by the territorial governments. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Ward, of New-York, on the subject of the termination of the session, was read and laid on the table. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, laid a resolution on the table, calling for information from the President, on the subject of draining the low grounds in the city of Washington, and in relation to the public lands in the city.

—

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President, transmitting a statement of the operations of the Mint; which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Director of the Mint of the United States, showing the operations of that institution for the year 1825.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 1st March, 1826.

From an examination of the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that—

The coinage effected within the year has amounted to $1,735,894; consisting of 5,178,760 pieces of coins, viz:

Of gold coins,	33,494 pieces,	making	$156,385
silver	3,621,166		1,565,583
copper	1,524,100		14,926
			$1,736,894

The gold coin of the last year has exceeded that of 1824, by the sum of $63,185; of this excess, it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible portion consists of gold bullion derived from North-Carolina, the value of the deposits received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly 17,000; more than three-fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1804.

The value of the gold bullion received from other quarters, within the last year, may, with a sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at $45,000 from Africa, and $75,000 from Mexico, South-America, and the West-Indies, leaving about $19,000, derived from other sources, not ascertained.

State Resolutions.—As we predicted, a motion to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Tariff and Roads and Canals by Congress, has been made in the House of Delegates, and carried, ayes 105, noes 61. The subject is referred to a select committee, as may be seen under the legislative head. From the talents of the committee, and the subject, we look for a report worthy of both, and of the reputation of Virginia acquired by her former stand against federal encroachments. We saw no necessity for this course, but as it is determined upon, we hope for the honor of the State it will be sustained with ability. We respectfully refer the committee to Gallatin's Report in 1808—to President Jefferson's last Message to Congress—to President Madison's first—to Governor Cabell's Message to the General Assembly in 1808—to the Enquirer about the same period—and to resolutions of the House of Delegates of Dec. 1808—*asking aid of the General Government*, to construct a Canal for vessels drawing 8 feet water, from Elizabeth River, to the head of Currituck Sound. These documents will much aid them in their Report. They will find that Roads and Canals by Congress, were then all the *go*, among the Jeffersonian Republicans. We hope they will attempt to account for the *delusion* of the Republicans of that day, and Mr. Jefferson at their head, and by what accident it happened, that Roads and Canals were not discovered to be unconstitutional, until an unpopular administration (Mr. Monroe's) came round. The committee have a glorious field for display.—*Richmond Whig.*

Congress.—According to the National Intelligencer, Mr. Archer has taken ground in opposition to the District System, while he approves of the proposition to exclude the election from the House of Representatives. This last change Mr. Archer says is demanded by the public voice—which members are bound to respect, &c. This seems to us gratuitous. How has the public voice demanded it? What Legislature, but that of Tennessee, has asked it? In what shape of petition, resolution or remonstrance, has it been demanded? We think the remark would have been more just, if it had been confined to the propriety of securing the integrity of the House of Representatives from the assaults of ambition and intrigue, by making them ineligible during office; and for a period afterwards, to Executive appointments. This being done, and we only wonder it was not done by the Constitution itself, we can imagine nobody so trustworthy, so competent, as the House of Representatives. Emanating immediately from the people, acquainted with their wishes, the depository of their powers, their constitution, their political happiness, their liberty and fortunes, it is a strange anomaly to think them unworthy of being trusted with the election of the President! When this be so, or if it be so, corruption has already struck at the heart of the nation, and slavery prepared his yoke for the necks of a willing people.—*ib.*

Constitutional questions, says Mr. Niles, are "as plenty as blackberries." The right to make roads and canals, or to assist in the making of them, is denied to the general government, though under the administration of *Jefferson*, *Madison* and *Monroe*, embracing a period of twenty-four years, the right was not only assumed but frequently *exerted!* and all these came from Virginia, the correct interpreter of the Constitution. From all this we see, that what is constitutional and what is not constitutional, depends very much on our love of or opposition to the *person* who happens to be President; or, in other words, that "*all's fair in politics.*"

From the Democratic Press.

From Washington we learn that the Panama mission occupies a large portion of the time of the Senate. The rumor, which we mentioned some days ago, that the Senate would debate this question with *open* doors, is believed to have been well founded, and that a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to wait on the President, and ascertain whether it would be agreeable to him, that such a course should be pursued by the Senate. It is understood that the Committee were politely received by the President, who stated that the duties imposed by the Constitution on the Chief Magistrate had been performed, that the duties which devolved on the Senate, he did not doubt would be faithfully discharged, but that it would ill become him to interfere, or give any opinion, as to the manner in which that body should transact the public business.

When the answer of the President was communicated to the Senate, some of the Senators affected to take offence, and a Resolution disapproving of the President's conduct, was offered. The discussion on this resolution occupied considerable time: it was then withdrawn. We fear the conduct of the majority of the Senate on this question will lessen the standing of that distinguished and honorable body.

Foreign.

From the National Gazette.

We are indebted to Captain Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, for two Liverpool papers, one of the 9th, and the other of the 11th January containing a few London articles of the 9th. We annex all the matter of any novelty or importance which we have found in them. Nothing is said of any *official* intelligence of the resignation of Constantine.

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 11.

United States.—The President's Message to the American Congress is, as usual, a long and rather cumbrous document. For the form of these state papers we have no predilection, and should prefer to see something not quite so *lengthy*—a brief view of the external politics and the internal economy of the country, leaving the details to be brought forth in the proceedings of Congress.—This would be a more business mode; for the present practice, persisted in, must lead to almost endless prosing, or a very inconvenient extent of particularity, as a President may be disposed to *garrulity*, and as the United States may have more complicated interests to engage their attention.—For the substance of the document itself, it will give great satisfaction, as it shows that no cause of public quarrel exists between this rising and important portion of the New World and the Old; and that as this great federal body increases in population, commerce, and power, its interests are interlocking themselves with those of other countries, by a reciprocation of intercourse, which is the best pledge for the continuance of a good understanding among all. When nations find it out that they have a greater interest in each others friendship than they can extract from their enmity, they will be more reluctant to dispute with each other; an event to which a liberal commercial system will more contribute than any other. To pursue this object, from the commencement which has been made by the leading commercial powers of the world, is now one of the best objects of the policy of enlightened statesmen; and though it can only be gradually accomplished; though time is required for the different interests of nations to adjust themselves to principles, which invert, in many respects, the maxims of former ages, yet we doubt not but that the principles are so solid, and are working that conviction in the minds of statesmen, that it will ultimately be accomplished, and that commerce, which has so often been the incitement of war, will become a firm and inviolable bond of peace.

RUSSIA.—To the vague rumours of the assasination of Alexander, succeeded the equally singular story of the abdication of Constantine in favor of his brother, the Archduke Nicholas. The former is now exploded, though the *Morning Post* has stoutly clung to the hoax which was played upon it. The second had more foundation, and now seems pretty well developed. It appears, that in consequence of the marriage of Constantine below his dignity, the succession was changed in favor of Nicholas by his own consent. Love triumphed in him, over ambition, and his signature was affixed to three documents, not to be opened until the death of Alexander. They were then opened; but the Archduke Nicholas declined to stand upon them against the hereditary rights of his brother, and Constantine, true to his engagements, remained at Warsaw. The fact is, however, that the Imperial Family have all taken the oath of allegiance to him; and that he will ascend the throne which of right devolves upon him. Rumours of a subsequent abdication have been circulated, but they appear not to rest on any sufficient authority.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Under the head of Zante, the Etoile gives some news from Greece, by which it would appear that General Gouras, after having defeated a body of Turks, had made preparations to march against Salona.

The contents of Paris papers and letters of Wednesday set conjecture at rest with respect to the succession to the Russian throne, and at the same time explain the extraordinary circumstances of its being so long vacant. It would appear that the two imperial brothers, Constantine and Nicholas, had vied with each other in a generous renunciation of their respective claims—the former from a faithful adherence to an old engagement. Nicholas refused to reign under the will of the late Emperor, who, according to the uncertain rules of succession in Russia, could appoint his successor; and Constantine, who was bound to resign his pretensions by a family compact, refused to make his legitimacy available against a voluntary surrender. The former proclaimed the absent Emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him: the latter, disregarding his birth-right, offered submission to Nicholas I.—Russia was thus in the strange predicament of having two self-denying emperors, and no active ruler. The crown of the Czars was in abeyance, till Couriers passed between Warsaw and Petersburg.—Each brother was in his turn a subject and a sovereign, and both stood at the portals of power, amicably disputing the point of precedence. Constantine has at last *submitted* to take the command of forty millions of men.

FROM GREECE.—The brig Ann, Capt. Bovee, arrived at New York on Thursday evening, in 43 days from Gibraltar. Capt. B. reports, that intelligence had been received by way of Spezzia to the 7th of December, which stated that Mavrocordati was at Napoli di Romania. A skirmish had taken place between a body of Greeks of from 3 to 600 and a much larger body of Turks; the latter lost 150 to 200 killed, and a few prisoners. IbrahimPacha is said to have narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The Greeks lost 70 killed, and returned after the battle. Colocotroni is said to be collecting an additional force to make an attack on Tripolizza, where the Turks had 300 troops, and 400 cavalry. Missolonghi, the only place threatened by the Turks, was in a good state of defence with four thousand soldiers: The Turkish fleet had landed a body of troops at Navaro, another at Patras and retained a third body for the attack of Missolonghi. The Turkish fleet is said to have consisted of 115 sail, of which 16 or 17 were frigates, 20 corvettes, 1 steam vessel, and 6 fire-ships—the remainder brigs and schooners. The Hydriot division of the Greek fleet were watching the movements of the Turks; Spezziotte and Ipsariot divisions were at Spezzia, preparing to join the Hydriotes. On the 12th of December, spoke a ship and brig belonging to the Hydriote division, and learnt from them that a skirmish had taken place between the two fleets; that they, the Greeks, had made an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the Turkish fleet, and had lost a fire ship, which blew up. Finding themselves unequal to the enemy, the Greek fleet had dispersed; the above ships were on their way to Hydra for additional fire-ships. The Turkish fleet was in two divisions, 70 sail at Patras, and the remainder at the western extremity of the gulf of Patras. The Naval force was divided into three divisions. The Hydra divisions consisted of 40 brigs and schooners, from ten to twenty guns each, commanded by Miaulis, who is commander in chief, styled Admiral. The Spezziotte division of 54 sail, from 10 to 20 guns each, commanded by Anavruz. The Ipsariot division consisted of 10 vessels. There were 24 fire ships in the whole fleet.

Balt. Patriot

From the National Gazette.

We have received the *Gazeta de Colombia* and the *Constitutional*, of Bogota, down to the 8th ult. inclusive; together with the annual Message of the Vice President of Colombia, delivered on the first, to the Congress of 1826.

The whole of the message has given us much gratification. It is marked by sense, candor, dignity, and a true republican spirit. The Vice President mentions the fruitless attempts which have been made by some of the powers of Europe and America with the cabinet of Madrid, in behalf of Colombia, and assures the Congress that if a reconciliation with Spain, such as becomes Colombia, cannot be effected, the resources of the republic are sufficient for the successful prosecution of the war. He adverts to the Congress of Panama in the following terms.

"In Panama, the plenipotentiaries of the new States of America are assembling to ratify in the most solemn manner, our common determination to maintain and defend our national liberty and independence against the attempts of its enemies. That assembly, the effect of the American people, and of the most eager desires of the government of Colombia and the *Liberator*, for peace and friendship between the confederate belligerents, is, in the opinion of the Executive, the complement of the guarantees (securities) of our independence. I have endeavored to make known in Europe the true objects of the Congress of the isthmus, in order to efface whatever unpleasant impressions may have been received by some cabinets, less thorugh the insidious conduct of our enemies, than from the magnitude of the undertaking which we have been able to realize."

The following passage of the Message deserves attention—

"In order to comply with the engagements which we have contracted with the United Mexican States, I have disposed of our forces in the manner of which you will be informed in due season. The common cause of America, interested in this measure, will be essentially promoted, and there will remain no part of the new world where the Republic of Colombia will not have co-opperated in assailing its old oppressors & bringing peace and friendship to its brethren."

Cuba and Porto Rico would seem to be here included.

Royalty.—In France the dutchess of Berry lately visited the coast, and indulged in sea-bathing. Afterwards, bottles of the water where she bathed, fish caught near the spot, and even their scales and fins, together with particles of sand from her foot-steps on the beach, were greatly inquired for, and sold for high prices! The English papers call the water Berry brine.

[From the (Indiana) Western Register.]

Thomas Pucket against the World.—This gentleman is a resident farmer of this county—in personal prowess few excel him and for courage and veracity he is respected among his neighbours. He is remarkably active in driving Cattle, Hogs, &c. through the woods. About a year ago while Mr. Pucket was in search of some Hogs in the woods near Eel River, he discovered a Bear and hastened to a cottage not far distant to obtain a gun, but on his return the Bear had fled: being dissatisfied with himself for letting the animal escape, he declared that should another opportunity occur, he could and would drive a Bear home with him. The other day while in the woods near Eel River, he had the satisfaction of seeing another Bear, but much larger than the one which escaped from him before, and resolved to put his plan into execution. He accordingly procured a stick and being mounted on an animal of excellent bottom and speed, rode up and "commanded the Bear who was lying down to run"—who raised up his head looked at Pucket, opened his mouth and stretching himself, laid down again, seemingly unconcerned. Pucket then rode near to him and again accosted, when Bruin "took the track." Pucket gave close pursuit—the race was a close one for several miles—Bruin became considerably exhausted, would lay down upon the ice when crossing the small branches in their route, and when Pucket would ride up to it and present him his stick, Bruin would bite the end of it and again commence running, and would show a great inclination to go towards Eel River; but Pucket, by interceping would turn his course, and at length succeeded in reaching the road leading from Eel River to Honey Creek, and succeeded finally in driving the Bear within a few miles of home, when night coming on, and the feet of the Bear becoming sore from having travelled over frozen ground, he utterly refused to travel, notwithstanding Pucket would frequently strike him with an enormous club. Mr. Pucket then meeting his brother, procured a gun and despatched his game after having driven him a distance near eighteen miles, upon a straight line from the place where they started. He was offered a gun in the morning by a man, on the road, but refused to shoot the Bear, declaring he would drive him into Terre Haute." Frequent contests occurred between the Bear and Mr. Pucket during the day, which he relates with much good humour. The bear was remarkably fat, and weighed between four and five hundred pounds.

From the Rochester N. Y. Republican.

"*Murder will out.*"—A gentleman who has just returned from Batavia, N. Y. states that a Mr. John Murray has been lately taken up for a supposed murder committed about a year ago, and put into the jail in that village. The circumstances appear to be these:—That a traveller came on horseback to the house of Murray (who was a tavern keeper) and put up; that he handed his portmanteau to M. who put it in the bar—that he went to bed. In the morning, "while it was yet dark," he arose to pursue his journey. The traveller asked M. to show him a place to wash—he did so, which was at a pump in the back yard. While washing, the maid came into the room, and was sent for a towel. When the man entered from washing, he was knocked down by M. who stood in the door with a club. He was killed, dragged off and secreted. While killing the stranger, the girl entered with the towel—she was called away by the wife of M. Fears were entertained that she would disclose the whole, and she was threatened with death—she begged for her life, adding she would never divulge it. A few days ago, in a hysterick fit, she talked so much about the murder, that when she came out of her fit, her family compelled her to tell the foregoing, which she has since sworn to. It is said too, for a fact, that about the same time the murder is said to have been committed, that M. was suddenly possessed of considerable cash. The girl's name who made oath to the foregoing is Miranda Johnson. Time will determine whether these statements, in all their blackness, are true or false. The fears now are, that they are too true.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1826.

We learn from the Columbia Gazette, that the Governor of South-Carolina has appointed *William Harper* to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of Mr. GAILLARD.

Mail Robbery.—Another robbery of the great southern mail, has been committed between Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is represented, in the advertisement of the agent of the General Post-Office, "to be the most extensive and alarming robbery of the mail, in its manner, bearing and range, which has taken place under this government." The robbery was unaccompanied by any violence, and was effected by means of a key to the mail, obtained in some manner not yet discovered. Keys of the kind used, are furnished to the distributing offices only; and from some one of these it must have been procured; but how, is a question yet to be answered.

The prompt measures adopted by the Post-Master General, have resulted in the apprehension of several individuals concerned, directly or indirectly, in the robbery; and it is not likely one of them will escape.

Panama Mission.—At our last dates, the Senate had not come to a decision on this mission; and no clue is given, by which we can guess how many months more will be necessary, to enable the members to make up their minds on a subject, which might havr been decided, after giving ample time for discussion, in three weeks. The conduct of the Senate in this case, is certainly reprehensible, and without the color of an excuse; and must tend to lower that body in the estimation of the reflecting and impartial portion of the community.

If the mission were deemed unadvisable, the Senate should have said so, after suitable consideration, and thus have put the subject at rest. But to put off a decision from month to month, without any good reason, is not only unworthy the character which that body has heretofore sustained, but disrespecful to the Southern Republics, whose friendly invitation was offered to the United States alone, to participate in the Congress at Panama. Other governments, ever alive to their own interests, *have* their agents there, but *uninvited;* this government *was* invited, and we see what reception the invitation has met with—a reception very nearly allied to insult.

From what we can gather from extracts of letters from Washington, published in different papers, as well as from the papers of the District, we conclude, that when a decision is had in the Senate, it will be in favor of the mission; but it may then be too late to derive any benefit from it. Our ministers may be commissioned and despatched; but before they can arrive at their destination, the Congress at Panama may have separated.—That such will be the result, is more than probable.

The legislature of Virginia, at the close of its session, passed resolutions, declaring that Congress has no power under the constitution to impose duties for the protection of Domestic Manufactures! that it does not possess the power to adopt a general system of Internal Improvements; nor to appropriate money to construct roads and canals in the states. And yet, all these powers have been exercised under the different administrations from the adoption of the constitution to the present time; and the exercise of these powers has been approved of, and is still approved of, by a majority of the states, who doubtless understand the meaning of the constitution at least as well as Virginia, and are quite as competent judges.

It is very probable, that attempts will be made to dragoon the legislature of this state, at its next session, into the adoption of similar resolutions; but as we have now shaken off the trammels of Virginia influence, we hope she will not be permitted again to fasten them on us. The policy pursued by Virginia is a selfish one, and is far removed from the spirit of the age; whatever then, may be the effects of it, let her alone feel them.

Dr. Charles Edward Smith, of Baltimore, has published an interesting report of a case of *hydrophobia*, which has been brought to a successful termination by the use of acetate of lead.

Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, has made a speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Mr. McDuffie's project to amend the Constitution. It contains, as reported in the National Journal, the following passage:

"The gentleman from South-Carolina had said he would rather go into caucus, than lose the vote of his State. He would tell that gentleman that he would go still farther—rather than lose the vote of his state, he had no doubt that he would go behind the curtain, and consent to act as one of the jugglers to move the wire."

Never was a beter *bull* uttered, taken literally; or a greater *truism*, taken in a figurative sense, than the following spoken by John Randolph, in the Senate of the United States, on the question of considering his resolution relative to South America:

"Under the existing circumstance," said Mr. Randolph, "*standing in the* vacant place *he occupied*, he felt himself bound in duty to offer his conceptions of the matter to their attention."—*Balt. Patriot.*

Members of Congress.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, says the leading members may be classed as floor men, or business men; the rest are silent voters. The prominen *floor men* are Webster, Livingston, M'Duffie, Buchannan, Storrs, Forsyth, M'Lane, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallary, Archer, Stevenson, (of Va.) Burgess, Cook and Wood.—Everitt, I suppose, ought to belong to this class, but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of facts. The leading business men are for the most part at the head of committees:—M'Lane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whittlesy, Cocke, Newton, Tomlinson, Vinton, Whipple, Wright, M'Coy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condict and Cambreleng may be arranged in this class.—The strongest man on the floor is Webster.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately visited the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

"I found a very strong force engaged on the work, and every prospect of its being completed in a short time. The tide lock at the Delaware river is finished, and three or four sections of the canal excavated. The "Deep Cut" at the Buck Tavern, is really wonderful to behold; it is now *forty-five* feet deep, and requires a depth of *forty-five* feet more to make it on a level with the survey below. The dirt is thrown up mountain high, and lies in masses as far as the eye can reach. There are 2500 men constantly at work, Irish, Dutch, and Welch, French, Swiss, and Negroes. The Irish and Negroes are kept separate from each other, for fear of serious consequences. An abutment for a stone bridge over the canal, at the Buck, has just been laid, to be sprung by one arch, ninety feet from the water. The mode in which the dirt is taken up, is by *excavators*, worked by horse power—the mill is built something similar to a bark mill and attached to it are two large cylinders, each of which takes a yard of earth every five minutes; it would be impossible for carts to take it up." *Balt. Patriot.*

"*Delaware City.*"—We learn that a new city has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "*Delaware City.*" A post office is about to be established there—it is within 6 miles of New Castle, 11 from Wilmington, about 2 from Fort Penn, and opposite Fort Delaware. The streets run at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale at Philadelphia. It is thought that it soon will become an important commercial depot, and some es tablishments are already in operation and others are in contemplation. *Balt. Patriot.*

The usury bill has finally passed the Massachusetts legislature and now only waits the signature of the Governor to become the law of that State. According to this bill, Banks and persons lending money on excessive interest (over six per cent.) only forfeit *all the interest*, the principal being recoverable. "The spirit of improvement is abroad on the earth." *ib.*

It was mentioned in this paper a few weeks since, that the County of Washington, in Pennsylvania, contained one hundred and ten thousand sheep. We perceive by a New-York paper, that Dutchess County, in that State, is about upon an equality with the above named County, in population and extent, contains *one hundred and seventy four thousand sheep*, a large proportion of which are Merinoes. We doubt whether there are so many sheep in the whole State of North-Carolina as this single county possesses. *Raleigh Register.*

Efficacy of Vaccination.—Dr. Fancher, in a communication published in the New Haven Register, says, "Having vaccinated upwards of 85,000 persons within 24 years, and tested many hundreds of them afterwards with small pox matter and infection, I am happy to proclaim to the world that I have never known one of them to have taken the small pox."

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

Robbery of the Mail.—The Post-master of this City, on opening the Portmanteau which contained the Eastern mail on Tuesday last, discovered that the twilled Letter-Bag, which contained the letters, had been cut with a knife between two and three feet; and, on examination, all the packets, destined for places South of Washington, were found to be missing. The letter portmanteau, which contained the Cotton Bag, bore no marks of violence; the lock was excellent, and the fastenings were in good order.

These facts were communicated to the Postmaster-General, who was at once convinced that a robbery of the Mail had been committed. He immediately despatched an express for Baltimore and Philadelphia, with instructions to spare no effort or expense to discover and arrest the offenders.

On the arrival of the express at Philadelphia, numerous expresses were put in motion, and a most thorough inves igation was commenced. It was ascertained that S. & M. Allen, Brokers, had remitted a lage amount of bank notes by the mail that was robbed, and that a part of the same notes had been sold to another Broker at Philadelphia on the day after the robbery. One of the drivers was suspected and arrested; he is still confined in jail.

On Thursday evening or Friday, one of the robbers, who calls himself Wm. Nicholls, was arrested in the city of New-York; a part of the lost money was found in his possession. He, no doubt, has one or more accomplices, and there is reason to expect, from the energy used, that they will not escape.

☞ $500 reward has been offered for each of the offenders.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 27.

Daring Outrage.—On Saturday evening last, the Fayetteville stage was interrupted in its progress towards Murfreesborough, when about two miles distant (on the south side) from that town, by four men, each driving a cart, who on seeing the stage approach, formed a line across the road with their carts and began shouting like savages and uttering the most horrid oaths. The driver begged them to make room for him to pass, and not endanger the lives of his passengers and perhaps their own by attempting to stop him; but he was only answered by a fresh volley of shouts and imprecations; finally, he made a dash between two of them, but unfortunately broke some part of his gear in the attempt to pass, and was compelled to draw up in order to repair it. There were three gentlemen passengers in the stage, who remonstrated with the carters on the impropriety of their conduct, and entreated them to desist, but to no purpose; they continued their yells and abuse, to which they now added threats of assassination, (declaring they were armed with daggers,) and were in fact about to attack the stage, each carrying a heavy club, when the driver took his seat and drove on. The assailants then in a trice disengaged their horses from the carts, mounted them and pursued the stage at full speed till they overtook it, when the passengers, in order to intimidate them threatened to fire upon them, though in reality they had nothing to fire with. This probably had the desired effect, for the pursuers soon after turned off and left them, at the same time calling out to the driver that they would "do his business for him the next time he came along that road."

On the arrival of the stage at Murfreesborough, and the above adven ure being related, it was ascertained that the men were all of one family, of the name of *Johnson*, and that they had left Murfreesborough that evening in a state of riotous intoxication. It is hoped, for the peace and safety of the community and the dignity of the laws, that the public authorities will not suffer this flagrant outrage to pass unnoticed. It is wonderful that the stage horses (four in number,) composing one of the finest teams in the country, did not take fright and run away with the stage; but it appeared as if these noble animals were abashed at seeing the degradation of their miscalled superiors, or deemed it a disgrace to run from such *yahoos.* *Herald.*

BOSTON, FEB. 24.—Several persons have been arrested, in Boston, within a few days, charged with stealing from different stores. We understand they appear to have come from New-York on the 17th of January, from which time to the 30th, they seem to have *acquired*, according to their *books*, about $1400 worth of property. They then, it is said, returned to New-York, and passed a few days, and then paid this city another visit, and during this second sojourn their *acquisitions* amounted by their entries, to about $800, before they were arrested. As *accounts* were kept, it is probable there was a partnership concern.

It is stated in a western paper that Desha the younger, the murderer of Baker, has been released from prison by his father, the Governor of Kentucky.

'Tis a very good sign to see a landlord in his bar waiting upon travellers—but quite a bad one to see him there waiting upon himself.

Lightning.—On Wednesday afternoon last, one of the chimnies attached to the dwelling house of Capt. Thos. Cobbs, of this city, was struck and totally destroyed by lightning. After striking the chimney, the fluid entered a clock, and proceeded down the pendulum; and, strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the case was literally torn to pieces, the works received no injury nor suffered the least interruption, are in operation at this time. Pictures and glass ware were broken, and bricks, and irons, tongs, &c. scattered all over the room. Although there were several ladies and children sitting in the same room, they fortunately received no other injury than a severe shock. *Ral. Star.*

Murder.—Seven or eight workmen employed in a furnace, near Martinsburgh, Huntingdon county, entered a house in that neighbourhood occupied by five persons, with an intention of robbing an elderly lady, who had recently returned from Germany, with four or five thousand dollars; the ruffians beat the old lady so severely that she died in a few days; the money was not found by them; the Huntingdon Gazette mentions that seven of the offenders were taken.

New Branch of Trade.—Within a few days, a man has arrived in this city from the West, with two barrels of Muscle Shells, which he wishes to have converted into *Ornamental Buttons.*—The shells were picked up in the Ohio River, and are about four times as thick as the muscle shells found in this quarter of the country. We hope the supply will prove abundant. Parts of the shells are equal in beauty to the finest mother of pearl. *Phil. Gaz.*

Cure for the Tooth Ache.—This is one of the most vexatious of the ills that flesh (or rather nerves) is heir to. The following simple prescription can do no injury, and from *actual experiment*, we know it to be highly efficacious, more so than any specific the dread of cold iron ever induced the sufferer to resort to. Cut a quill at each end and partly fill it with lint; not, however, too tight—place the quill upon the tube of a common pipe, so as the lint in the quill may come in contact with the end of the tube. Let the pipe be smoked by any person, drawing the smoke through the quill, for some time—then apply a piece of the lint nearest the tube of the pipe to the part affected, and retain it for a considerable time, taking particular care not to swallow the saliva, which in all but confirmed tobacco consumers will be likely to produce sickness at the stomach. Immediate relief will be afforded to the most pungent toothache, which will not readily return, and should it do so, the same process will a gain afford relief.—*Providence Journal.*

New Guatemala, the capital of the republic of Central America, is built in a spacious plain, five leagues in diameter, watered and fertilized by several rivulets and lakes. It is situated 9 leagues from the ancient city of the same name, which was laid waste for the third time in 1773 by an ear hquake; 90 leagues from the sea on the north, 26 from the Pacific ocean, and 400 from the city of Mexico. The population is said to exceed 40,000 souls. The streets are straight, and in general paved. The houses, though built low, for fear of earthquakes, are commodious, pretty in appearance, and have gardens and orchards attached to them. The principal plaza is a large square, of which each side measures 150 yards, well paved, with porticoes all around. In front of it is the cathedral, built by an Italian artist, in a correct and magnificent style of Architecture. In front of the cathedral is erected the palace of government, near which stands the palace of justice, and in the middle of the square plays a fountain, slightly carved. The churches are all handsomely and elegantly constructed; and attention is particularly arrested by a beautiful amphitheatre of stone, destined for the barbarous amusement of bull baiting; and in this building, by way of refinement and cruelty, combats between jaguars and bulls have been exhibited. There is a well built university, where law, theology, medicine, mathematics, and natural history, are taught; to which are attached a small library, and an anatomical museum, with several curious preparations in wax. The city possesses, besides, an academy for the fine arts, and an elegantly constructed mint.

MARRIED,

In Danby, Con. Mr. TIMOTHY REED, of Swanzey, N. H. (a young man) to Mrs. EUNICE KELLY, of the former place, who, at the wedding feast, presented her partner with seven healthy children, the fruits of former marriages. It is a singular circumstance, that the same justice has united this lady three times in marriage with young men.

DIED,

On the 19th ult. on the plantation of Dr. Fox, Mr. JOHN HUDSON, aged 75 years. Mr. Hudson received a wound in his leg, whil in the service of his country, which ultimately caused his death.

In Alabama, the 5th of February, on his way to the Arkansas Territory, Mr. JAMES A. ALEXANDER, aged 25, son of Mr. Oswald Alexander, of this county.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, March 8.—Cotton, 10 a 10½, Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee 20 a 21; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Mar. 7.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 8 a 10; Cotton, 10 a 11½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, — a 150; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Mar. 11.—Cotton, 10 a 11¼; corn, $1 12; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6¼ a 7—upper country, 5¼ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Mar. 5.—Cotton, 11¼ a 12½; corn, 0 a 100; bacon, 9 a 10; apple brandy, 35 a 37½; whiskey, 32 a 00; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 0; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 00 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45a 48, Turk's Island, 47 a 00; molasses, 32.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Concord Bible Society will be held at Rocky River Meeting House, on the last Tuesday of March. A sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel Williamson. To urge a general attendance of the members, would probably have little effect. The Society is on the decline; and without more vigorous exertions, and punctuality on the part of the members, it will soon die away.—Should this be the issue, it will be an injury to the cause of religion in this part of the country. It will be gratifying to its opposers, and painful to its friends.

A. C. McREE, *Sec'ry.*

March 8, 1826.

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail, Concord, N. C. Cabarrus county, on March the 11th, 1826, a negro man who calls his name BILLY, and says he belongs to David Montgomery, of Fairfield District, S. C. Said negro is 5 feet and 10 inches high, dark complected, about 20 years of age, has a scar over his right eye, and one on the right side of his breast.—The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailer.*

March 14, 1826. 3t77

Mecklenburg County, sc.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS, 1826.

ORDERED, by Court, that the Clerk of this Court have publication to be made in the Catawba Journal, for three weeks, immediately after the rise of Court, that at the next May Court an election will be held for all County Officers. 3t76

By order of the Court,

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of this month, will be sold on the premises, the Plantation formerly the property of Mary Henderson, deceased, supposed to contain 160 acres. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops raised in this country, and in tolerable repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to view the premises previous to the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a credit for the greater part of the price; but the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, some Household Furniture; when due attendance will be given, by

ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'tor.*

March 7, 1826. 3t76

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted, will plesse make payment. ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'r.*

Sarah Sloan's Estate.

THE subscriber informs all those that are indebted to the estate of Sarah Sloan, deceased, either by note or book account, that he will attend at Thos. Davison's and Wilson's on Saturday, the first day of April, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to said estate; and he solicits their attendance and good attention on that day, as no longer indulgence can be given. And all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

March 1, 1826. 3t76

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Lit[illegible] creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beaty vs. Anderson Beaty. } Or. Atta't. levied on land.

ORDERED, by Court, that publication be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3t76—pr. adv. $1,[illegible]

POETRY.

FIRST LOVE.

"First love will with the heart remain
When its hopes are all gone by;
As frail rose-blossoms still retain
Their fragrance when they die.
And joy's first dreams will haunt the mind
With the shades 'mid which they sprung;
As Summer leaves the stems behind
On which Spring's blossoms hung.

"Mary! I dare not call thee dear,
I've lost that right so long;
Yet once again I vex thine ear
With memory's idle song:
Had time and change not blotted out
The love of former days,
Thou wert the last that I should doubt
Of pleasing with my praise.

"When honied tokens from each tongue
Told with what truth we loved,
How rapturous to thy lips I clung,
While nought but smiles reproved!
But now methinks, if one kind word
Were whisper'd in thine ear,
Thou'dst startle like an untamed bird,
And blush with wilder fear!

"How loth to part, how fond to meet,
Had we two used to be!
At sunset with what eager feet
I hastened on to thee!
Scarce nine days passed us ere we met
In spring, nay, wintry weather;
Now nine years' suns have ris'n and set,
Nor found us once together!

"Thy face was so familiar grown,
Thyself so often nigh,
A moment's memory when alone
Would bring thee to mine eye;
But now my very dreams forget
That witching look to trace;
Though there thy beauty lingers yet,
It wears a stranger's face!

"I felt a pride to name thy name,
But now that pride hath flown;
And burning blushes speak my shame
That thus I love thee on!
I felt I then thy heart did share,
Nor urged a binding vow;
But much I doubt if thou could spare
One word of kindness now.

"Oh! what is now thy name to me,
Though once nought seemed so dear?
Perhaps a jest in hours of glee,
To please some idle ear.
And yet, like counterfeits, with me
Impressions linger on,
Though all the gilded finery
That passed for truth is gone!

"Ere the world smiled upon my lays
A sweeter meed was mine;
Thy blushing look of ready praise
Was raised at every line.
But now, methinks, thy fervent love
Is changed to scorn severe;
And songs that other hearts approve
Seemed discord to thine ear.

"When last thy gentle cheek I prest,
And heard thee feign adieu,
I little thought that seeming jest
Would prove a word so true!
A fate like this hath oft befell
Even loftier hopes than ours;
Spring bids full many buds to swell,
That ne'er can grow to flowers!"

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

OLDEN TIME.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: As you have for some time past published a paper entitled the *Catawba Journal*, I have discovered it would gratify many of your readers if you give them something more than the passing events of the day, and journalise earlier transactions. This section of conntry has now been so long settled, that even traditional accounts will soon pass away. It is true, in the course of last winter, you gave us some chronological scraps relative to the revolutionary war in this part of the country; but we should like to see something of an earlier date. If you think proper to take up the subject, I will endeavour to assist you to begin, which probably may induce others of the first settlers in Mecklenburg to enable you to go on.

I need not go back so far as to enquire whether the Catawba River was called after a powerful nation of Indians, who resided on its waters, or whether the Indians derived their name from the River. Vestiges of their towns, from the Island ford down to where they now reside, show they were numerous in the last century—the darts, knives, and axes, made of a peculiar kind of rock, frequently turned up by the plough where their towns were, evidence they had no iron until their intercourse with the Europeans. Neither can I give you the details of the only war we have account of, which the Catawba Indians had with the whites in the year 1715, when they entered into a confederacy with Cherokees, Creeks, Congarees and others, in order to destroy the whole population in Carolina, but before they formed a junction with the other Indians, were defeated with great slaughter at the head of goose creek, about 20 miles on this side of Charleston, by a detachment of Charleston militia, commaned by Capt. Chicken: nor need I attempt to account for their numbers being so much reduced at the present day, by stating that the small-pox some 70 or 80 years past, carried off great numbers of them, by their manner of treating the disease by sweating, & jumping into cold water—nor the no less certain, tho' slower cause of decrease, drinking too much rum and whiskey. I might state, as another evidence of antiquity, that 28 years ago a large pine tree was cut down on the west of Catawba River, and near its middle was a distinct chop with a tomahawk; on counting the growths on the outside of it, it appeared it had been made 147 years before that time, now 175 years back, viz. in 1650. Said tomhawk might have been obtained of some of the followers of Sir Walter Raleigh, as it had to travel so far in the intereor.

But without attempting to explain all the vestiges of antiquity now involved in so much obscurity, I would come to the point and inquire, when and by whom the first settlements of white people were made on the waters of the Catawba?

Matthew Toole, (an Indian trader and father of Sally New River (a half-breed) wife of the late General New River, who commanded the Catawba Indians from the beginning of the revolutionary war until his death*) had a trading establishment on the hill east of Toole's ford, where he occasionally resided, except when he went to purchase goods or dispose of his furs and skins. In the years 1745-6, the nighest settlement of whites was on Swearing Creek, beyond the Yadkin River. As Toole often passed through that settlement, he became aquainted with John Cathey, who resided there, whose sister Nelly he married and after some years settled at said ford; but previous to that he persuaded Cathey to move to the Catawba and settle. Cathey set out with his family, and arrived at the Catawba River near the mouth of Davidson's creek and about 2 miles below Beattie's Ford, in the month of November, 1747, where he built a cabin, the first dwelling raised by a white man on the waters of Catawba River. It is unnecessary to state, that he and his family had all the difficulties to enco unter and privations to endure usually attendant on new settlements—such as beating their corn into meal or hominy in a mortar; and when they had neither one nor the other, using venison or turkey as bread, and Bear meat with it; of these they had at all times plenty. Their nearest white neighbours were upwards of 30 miles from them. In the course of that winter he cleared 3 or 4 acres of bottom, which was planted in corn in the spring, and produced an abundant crop. In the month of February, 1748, his daughter Elizabeth was born, being the first white child born on the waters of Catawba. Said Elizabeth was the wife of Richard Mason, who so long kept tavern in Charlotte. She died near Hopewell Church, only 3 or 4 past. The oldest grants for lands on the waters of Catawba, are dated 1749.

In the fall of 1748, as soon as Cathey's corn was hard, he shelled out two bags full, and with his rifle in hand, set out to go to a mill some where between the Yadkin River and where Salisbury now stands.—On passing over the ridge which divides the waters of Catawba from Rocky River, near where Torrence's tavern stands, he came on a gang of Buffaloes, and shot down 6 of them before the rest of the gang fled. He took off his corn and butchered as much as he could pack home, and brought back his wife and sister-in-law; they all butchered, and made out to take with them the whole of the meat, and with what salt they had, with assistance of hickory ashes, the women saved the meat. Mr. Cathey returned, took his bags of corn, proceeded to the mill, and after some days came home with his meal. He has often stated, that on his return, his cabin was so hung over with meat, he could hardly get entrance.

In the winter of 1748-9, there were some new-comers and many explorers of the new country; the most of whom called on Mr. Cathey, and were entertained by him with great cheerfulness and hospitality. However, this was a general trait in his character all his life. Perhaps no man who has since lived on the waters of Catawba River, has given away to the traveller or visiter with so much good will and without charge, as much corn, bacon, whiskey, &c. After salutation, the first enquiry was, if they would have breakfast or dinner or their horse fed; and in him was completely exemplified the words of the song,

——Hospitality,
All in reality,
Without Formality.

Notwithstanding his generosity, by his management and industry he had always plenty, and accumulated considerable property. He was never known to complain of scarcity, until the time of the revolutionary war. On the last day of January, 1781, he had killed his pork for that season, 20 odd hogs; next day, on the 1st of February, when the British had beaten our troops and passed at Cowan's ford, Gen. O'Hara marched past Cathey's, on his way to join Lord Cornwallis, who crossed at Beattie's ford, and took all his pork and most of his forage. A part of our cavalry, as they marched up the river, and kept hovering on their right flank, found Mr. Cathey on an eminence near the corner of his field, viewing the enemy carrying his hogs from his still-house, where they were hung up, to their wagons; and when he counted them carrying the last one, he could not refrain from bestowing his benediction upon them so loud, that they might have heard him.

In the year 1750 or 1751, the first mill was built on the waters of Catawba River, by a Mr. Lambert, where Byers's mill now is in Iredell county.

From this time on, the settlements between the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers encreased briskly, until the time of Braddock's war, in 1755; but the Indian war in the south did not commence until a year or two after at that period. There were not more than 15 or 20 families west of the Catawba River, who all fled over the river to John Cathey's and Samuel Wilson, senr's. where his son William Wilson, (merchant) now lives. On M'Dowell's creek, another station was fixed, with some regular troops at the place called Fort Dobbs, above Statesville.—The Forts at Cathey's and Wilson's, in addition to their other difficulties, suffered with the small pox, the only time that disease has prevailed since the settlement of the country, except in the year 1781, in the Revolutionary War.

* Previous to the revolutionary war, the Catawba Indians were under the jurisdiction of a King, an old man named *Pro*:—at that time mixing with the whites, they became republican, the tittle of king became unpopular, he was divested of his authority, and they were afterwards governed by General New River.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

JUVENILE ESSAYS.....No. 5.

Avarice.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
Majorumque fames. HORACE.
Care, and a thirst for more, follow increasing wealth.

.....,.....Multa petentibus,
Pesunt multa. *ib.*
Much is wanting to those who covet much.

Man has, in all ages, elicited the admiration of the philosopher, not only by his physical, but also by his mental powers. And if we examine his nature and actions, we perceive that he is not merely governed by a kind of instinctive principle, but by reason and judgment. But the revolutions through which man has passed since the creation, have materially altered his character. Principles which existed in our first parents, have been eradicated; and others, which formed no characteristic of them, in their innocency, have become as firm and established, as if they had been originally inherent in their nature.

Mankind, at the present period, are governed by various evil principles, which have become fixed and established; and which influence and direct his conduct as steadily, and as constantly, as if they were the most virtuous principles, and according to the strictest system of ethics. Among these evil principles, which govern man, we find *avarice* holds a conspicuous place. We see it existing in every individual, in a greater or less degree. Its influence is felt by all; and by its influence, man is forced to the greatest extremities, to satisfy its never-ceasing demands. If we were to ransack the world, we could scarcely find an individual, who could truly say, I want for *nothing*. What cause can we assign for this disposition in man, *never* to be satised with his present lot? To account for this, we must reflect, that man was formed for immortality; that he was destined to fill a higher station, and to enjoy more happiness, than he now does. But man, deviating from the path which his Creator hath pointed out to him, having lost all communion with his God, and being formed for immortality, must have some object upon which to bestow his affections. What object on earth is sufficient in power, in goodness, and in ability, to dispense complete happiness, to concentrate the whole affections, to possess the entire confidence of an intelligent and immortal being? There is none. Hence we may account for that disquietude of mind, that dissatisfaction with our present circumstances, that eager desire for novelty, which so universally pervade the mind of man. And hence we may account for the distress a man will suffer, the sacrifices he will make, the atrocious deeds he will perpetrate, the obstacles he will surmount, and the carnage he will pass through, to acquire universal dominion. But if an individual were to gain universal dominion, would he be satisfied with his power, and the extent of his empire? Far from it. He would have as great a thirst for conquest then as ever. As an example, take Alexander the Great; who, when he had conquered nearly the whole of Asia, and had come to the Indian Ocean, is said to have wept, because he had no more worlds to conquer. Just so, if the avaricious man, whose whole inclination is bent on acquiring and amassing wealth, could get in his grasp the whole of the riches of the exterior crust of the globe, his restlesss mind would be ready to make a voyage with Captain Symmes to acquire the wealth of its interior cavity. Avarice is a passion which has brought disgrace, and universal execration, upon many individuals. It has so powerful an influence over the mind of man, that some of the greatest and most shining characters have sacrificed their honor, and the honor of their country at its shrine.

Avarice isolates the mind of man from every other object, but itself. It contracts all liberal, but expands all selfish principles. It annihilates peace and contentment of mind; and consequently deprives its possessor of two of the greatest and most essential prerequisites of happiness. It closes up every avenue of the heart from all those social blessings, which are contributory to the happiness of man; and renders him poor and miserable, though rolling amidst heaps of gold. It famishes its possessor, aleniates the affections of a friend, creates enemies, and elicits the scorn and derision of a neighbour. In short, it impairs every duty, whether social, civil, or moral. The effects of avarice are various on different individuals; though finally they are all equally pernicious. We see one man, while invading his neighbour's property, stooping to the most debasing vices, and perpetrating the most disgraceful deeds to accomplish his ends. We see another, on whom avarice has a strong grasp, forgetting every tie of humanity, and every duty which he owed to the laws of man, and of his Creator, imbrue his hands in the blood of his fellow-man, to satisfy his ungovernable passion. Revolving these thoughts in our minds, we exclaim,

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames!*

What an insignificant, and lamentable figure, does the avaricious man make, whose mind is callous to every virtuous principle, and whose whole soul is wrapt up only with the thought of amassing wealth. How narrow and contracted does it demonstrate the mind of man to be, when he can consume the whole of his life, surmount every obstacle, and front every danger, merely to acquire so uncertain a thing as wealth. And how ridiculous is it for him, to deny himself the common necessaries of life for the unsubstantial happiness of a large fortune.

Often, when an individual is desirous of acquiring wealth expeditiouly, like Esop's dog, he even loses that which he possessed. On the contrary, a liberal disposition in man is noble. This principle gains the admiration and applause, not only of the object of liberality, but from all mankind. Even the cavils of the misanthrope, must fall harmless at the feet of the liberal man. He may censure his fellowmen for avarice, treachery, inconstancy of friendship, and vices of all kinds, but he cannot, with a clear conscience, bring as a plea for his misanthropy, the liberality of man. If the liberal man denies himself any of the conveniencies of life, it is not for the low and sordid purpose of acquiring wealth, but for the alleviation of the misery of a fellow being. He suffers not, for his generosity and humanity.

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab diis plura feret.†

With what assiduity should we guard our hearts from the entrance of avarice; since it must bear the universal detestation of the enlightened part of mankind, and be likewise to ourselves a source of misery. And with what solicitude should we cultivate that principle, which teaches us to relieve a friend in want; a principle productive of so much real happiness.

* Accursed thirst of gold! What wilt thou not force mortal breasts to devise.

† According as any one shall deny himself many things, he shall receive much from the Gods.

University of Edinburgh.—The Professors have come to a determination that henceforth no candidate shall be admitted for examination for the degree of M. D. unless he has studied four years in college, instead of three, as formerly: and that during that time, he must attend to three new branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught, on all of which he must be examined, prior to graduation.

The celebrated optician, Strayel, of Basle, has just finished an improved telescope, sixty-four feet long. It is said that with the aid of this enormous instrument several learned persons have been enabled to discover animated beings, roads, mountains, and temples in the moon.

EXTRACT.

As the lawyer has his compendium of cases and precedents, the legislator his statutes, the soldier his book of tactics, and every other professor his *vade mecum* to consult in difficulties, the Christian, to whichever of the professions he may belong, will take his morning lecture from a more infallible directory, comprehending not only cases and precedents, but abounding also with those seminal principles which contain the essence of all actual duty, from which all practical excellence is deducible. This spirit of law differs from all other legal institutes, some of which, from that imperfection inseparable from the best human things, have been found unintelligible, some impracticable, and some have become obsolete. The divine law is subject to no such disadvantages. It is perfect in its nature, intelligible in its construction, and eternal in its obligation.

This sacred institute he will consult, not occasionally, but daily. Unrtmind-ed of general duty, unfurnished with some leading hint for the particular demand, he will not venture to rush into the bustle, trial, and temptation of the day. Of this aid he will possess himself with more ease, and less loss of time, as he will not have to ransack a multiplicity of folios for a detached case, or an individual intricacy; for, though he may not find in the Bible specific instances, yet he will discover in every page some governing truth, some rule of universal application, the spirit of which may be brought to bear on almost every circumstance; some principle suited to every purpose, and competent to the solution of every moral difficulty. Scripture does not, indeed, pretend to include technical or professional peculiarities, but it exhibits the temper and the conduct which may be made applicable to the special concerns of every man, whatever be his occupation. He will find in it the right direction to the right pursuit, the straight road to the proper end; the duty of a pure intention; and the prohibition of false measures to attain even a laudable object. No hurry or engagment will ever make him lose sight of that sacred aphorism so pointedly addressed to men of business, "He that maketh haste to be rich, shall hardly be innocent." The cautionary texts he admired in his closet, he will not treasure up as classical mottoes to amuse his fancy, or embellish his discourse, but will adopt as rules of conduct, and bring them into every worldly transaction, whether commercial, forensic, medical, military, or whatever else be his professed object. He will not adjust his scale of duty by the false standard of the world, nor by any measure of his own devising; he has but one standard of judging, but one measure of conduct—the infallible word of God. This rule he will take as he finds it, he will use as he is commanded; he will not bend it to his own convenience, he will not accommodate it to his own views, his own passions, his own emolument, his own reputation.

Extract.—Give me to know that the doctrine of Jesus is bread from Heaven, and that it sustains the spirit, and prepares it for Heaven; and I may well be indifferent whether that bread descended, like the manna in the desert, in nighly dew, or whether, like the food of Elijah, it was brought to my eager hands by the ravens, or whether it was broken, for myself and the hungry thousands around me, by a hand endued with miraculous powers. So long as I know that it was sent me by the Father of my spirit, and that eating it, I shall live forever, I know all that can give it value, or awaken my gratitude. When some friendly hand presses a cup of cold water to my lips, as I am fainting with thirst in a weary land, I will not ask, for I do not care, whether that water was showered from the skies, or whether it flowed in a river or gushed from a spring. I ask not whether it was brought me in a golden urn, or whether it was presented in a crystal vase, or a soldier's helmet. It is water that bids me live, and that is enough for me. *Pierpont.*